lost in discordant notes of music.

El Voluntario of Manzanilla of the 8th of May speaks of
"a glorious defense" of the camp of Bicana, made by
the Spaulards, 40 in number, against an attacking party
of 200 Cubans. The fight is described as a very bloody
affair, though no particulars are given as to the number
killed and wounded on either side.

troops in the cown are provisions until a force of Goverament troops shall have come to their succor.

Intelligence has been received from Santiago de Cuba up to the 6th hist. It was known that at the hacienda San Juan, the Schores Estanishs Figueras, N. Horruitier, and the Mayoral of the estate Figueras had been shot. It was supposed that they were compromised in a disembarkation of arms which had recently been effected on the coast, near the estate where the shooting had taken place.

fected on the coast, near the estate waster had taken place.
The insurgents had attacked the estate Boniato, the property of Dr. Pedro Maria Palacios. This Spanlard was carried off, as well as his son and some 30 others.

News has been received here of the large number of deaths among the exiled Cubans at Fernando Po. Some 75 or 80 had died in all.

THE CUBAN WAR STEAMER.

await with much anxiety the results of the cruise of the

Cuban steamer. George B. Upton, the particulars of

whose departure were given exclusively in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. The Spanish spies claim to have known for

some time that the vesse; was intended for the Cuban service, yet so nicely was everything managed that the

Spanish Minister could do nothing to prevent her sailing

Her officers have been selected with great care, and are

men who have seen service. They are as follows: Com-

mander, Thomas L. Dorwin: First Lieutenant and Exec

utive Officer, Robert Summers; Second Lleutenaut, Henry S. Cooke; Mates, A. M. Mason, Antonio Memer, Wenthrop Phillips, Henry P. Lane; Paymaster, José

Ponce de Leon; Chief-Engineer, George Davis, First Assistant-Engineer, Joaquin Aguair; Second Assistant-

Engineer, Edward Foralias. There is on board the Uptor

Engineer, Edward Forallas. There is on board the Upton a military corps commanded by Gen. Engene Vallente, late of Gen. Giocouria's Staff, and under him are Col. Drake De Kay, and Capts. Harrison and Westerman. The Upton, assisted by a tender, will in due time land in Cuba a large quantity of war material, including artiliery. There are plenty of men on the island who will join the ranks of this patriot army as soon as they are armed. This is really the most formidable expedition ever sent cut to aid the Cubans.

SAN DOMINGO.

AMENDING THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

Pish shall return to Washington the President will com-municate to the Senate sundry amendments to the San

Domingo Treaty in order to avoid objection made to it

by Senators in its present form. These amendments

to be paid to that Republic at \$1,500,000, with a proviso that the claims of foreign Governments shall first be paid; next, the subjects of foreign Powers, and then domestic debts. The citizens of San Domingo are to be fully protected in civil and religious rights. Pricals of the treaty say the prospect of ratification is improving.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION-TRANSPORTS PER-

MITTED TO PASS THE SAULT ST. MARIE CANAL.

DETROIT, Mich., May 18 .- The Post of this

ity, in to-morrow merning's edition, will publish the

tollowing facts in regard to the Red River expedition:

city, in to-morrow morning's edition, win publish the following facts in regard to the Red River expedition:

On Saturday or Monday last the British Minister in Washington, in the name of the British Government, made a formal application to the Government of the United States, through Secretary Fish, for permission to pass transports engaged in the service of the Red River expedition through the Sault St. Marie Canal. Minister Thornton has given official assurance to Secretary Fish that the trouble in the Red River country has been peaceably and entirely settled by an agreement between her Majesty's Government in the Dominion and delegates representing the entire population of the Red River country, and that the purpose of the present expedition is purely a peaceful one. Thereupon Secretary Fish telegraphed to Gov. Badwin, the dispatch reaching the Governor on Tuesday, giving the official statements made by the British Minister, and saving that in view of these statements the President desires the Chicorn and other vessels of a similar character—that is, we suppose unarmed vessels employed as public transports—may pass through the canal, provided they do not carry troops or munitions of war. In accordance with these instructions from Washington, Gov. Baldwin has sent the proper directions to the Superintendent of the canal.

NEWFOUNDLAND-GOV. HILL ON CONFEDERA-

St. John, May 17 .- Gov. Hill, at the proro-

gation of the House to-day, expressed his regret that

THE INDIANS.

MEASURES FOR DEFENDING THE KANSAS PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

DENVER, Col., May 18 .- Gen. Wood has been

placed in charge of the Kansas Pacific Railway line from

Wallace to Denver. He has four companies of cavalry

wallace to benear. He has load companies of Cavaland three of infantry, and the garrisons at Forts Wallace Lyons, and Reynolds under his command, and is in structed on no account to let the grading be suspended for want of protection to the workmen from the Indians who have committed depredations on the route.

EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTION.

the Eight-Hour League was in session to-day at Horti-cultural Hall. Geo. E. McNeil of Boston presided. Wen-

deli Phillips presented resolutions, among them the fol-

A letter was read from Gerrit Smith, sympathizing with the movement. Stephen S. Foster spoke in opposi-

tion. He said he was a workingman, and wanted the

privilege of laboring as many hours as he pleased, and of hiring for as many hours as he wished. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe favored the object of the meeting. The Rev. W. H. Channing spoke at length upon cooperation, and described the favorable working of cooperation societies in Great

RETRIBUTION VISITED UPON CATTLE THIEVES.

HELENA, Montana, May 18 .- A party of white

nen, while on a pleasure trip to the Falls of the Yellow

Stone, had their stock stolen one night by a band of

Indians known as "Sheep-Takers." They pursued th

Indians at daybreak, and the latter hastily constructed a raft and attempted to cross the Yellow Stone River, but when in the middle of the river, the current took the raft down stream, and its 1s occupants were swept over the Falls to instant death.

FIRE AT GREENPOINT-LOSS \$27,000.

At 8 last evening a fire broke out in the rear

part of Hugo Herr's turning mill on Furman-st., near

Union-ave., Greenpoint. The building, a three-story and

brick structure, was burned, causing a loss of \$15,000 on

the building; insured for \$5,000. The upper floors were

the building; insured for \$5,600. The upper noors we occupied by Self & Wygant as a sash and blind manufactory. Loss, \$6,000; insured for \$4,000. Edward Wentworth, owner of an extension-table manufactory adjoining, suffered a loss of \$4,000 on stock and building; insured for \$1,200. The dwelling of John Morrisey, a frame building opposite, was damaged to the extent of \$2,000; insured for \$1,200. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Managers of the proposed International

Boston, May 18 .- A Convention called by

Washington, May 18 .- So soon as Secretary

Those who are interested in the cause of Cuba

### FOREIGN NEWS.

authorities at Havara has few parallels in human crucity. In the first place, he was not permitted to live more than 13 hours after his arrival, during which he had not a moment's, rest. He was taken from the stand direct to Punta Prison, where he was tried by courf-martial, and thence conveyed to the Castle of Principe, where he was placed in capilla (a state of preparation for death). He went through the religious ceremonies, and at the hour of 7 in the morning, through a defile of Spanish volunteers, stepped upon the scaffold. To do this he had to march on foot a distance of 600 yards or more. The scaffold was built much higher than usual, that the execution might be witnessed by all.

The General endeavored to speak to the people, beginning with the words, "My offense is no other than a love for my country and liberty," but here his voice was drowned by the military bands. Golcouria talked all the while—or, rather, tried to do so—but what he said was lost in discordant notes of music.

El Voluntario of Manzanilla of the 8th of May speaks of a glorious defense." of the camp of Bicana, made by THE PLEBISCITUM VOTE—A PROTEST FROM JULES SIMON-EDITORS SENTENCED-THE SMALL-POX SPREADING.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 18, 1870. The Corps Legislatif met to-day, and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the Plebiscitum. When the result was declared, the majority received the announcement with shouts of "Vive l' Empereur."

M. Jules Simon approached the tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. M. Simon then submitted an interpellation on the manner in which the election has been conducted, and took his seat. The Chamber separated with renewed cries of "Vive l'Em-

percur" from the majority.

The Marscillaise, having been published this morning as usual, was promptly seized, the judgment of the Court taking effect immediately. It was announced in to-day's issue that the publication will be resumed on the 18th of July, and that M. Rochefort will employ the interval of two months in writing a history of the Last Empire.

The editor and the director of the Reveil have been condemned each to imprisonment for three months and the payment of 1,000 francs fine. The editor and the director of the *Rappel* have also been fined 1,000 francs each, and will undergo two months' imprison-

Many persons, in addition to those previously condemned, have been convicted of participation in the la'e riots, and have received sentences of from ten days' to two months' imprisonment.

The Constitutionnel (semi-official organ) demands the setting aside of the banishment of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, on the ground that the Government can now afford to be generous. The writer also calls attention to the signal services formerly rendered by Cernuschi.

The small-pox is spreading in this city, the type being unusually virulent.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT-THE SEN-TENCE OF CAPT. EYRE AFFIRMED—BRITISH EMIGRANTS STARVING IN NEBRASKA—A CHURCH ROBBED OF STATUARY.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 18, 1870. The House of Commons was engaged to-day in the consideration of local bills. One, protecting the earnings of married women, was read twice. Another, instituting equity jurisdiction in such cases,

The Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers has been made Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the property tenares of monastic institutions in England.

The Board of Trade, after a long hearing, bave declined to reverse the judgment in the case of Capt. Evre of the Bombay. The Pall Mall Gazette, in allading to the case of Capt. Eyre, agrees in the pro pricty of his condemnation, and declares that the facts sustain the most unfavorable estimate of his

The Lord Mayor to-day heard an epistolary com plaint from some British emigrants at Omaha, Nebraska. They set forth the misrepresentations by which they were induced to leave their country, and state that they are unable to procure employment sufficient to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families.

The valuable statuary in Christ Church, Oxford, was recently removed during the night and burned. The press is severe against the perpetrators of this

writer in The Times says chloroform was administered to the Queen at the birth of Prince Alfred in August, 1844, two years before Dr. Morton's discovery

The Corener's jury have found a man named Mitter guilty of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hulin in Chelsea. Two steamers sailed from Liverpool to-day with 2,500 passengers for New-York.

SO CREE DECLARING THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE TO BE PUBLISHED.

It is reported that the Baron von Beust, the Prime dia er of Austria, and Count Andrassy, the rian Premier, have agreed to forbid premilgation of any decree of the Œcumenical mu ... I declaring the infallibility of the Pope. It is reasserted that the Austrian Bishops will vote with practical unanimity against the dogma.

I mocratic manifesto has been issued, signed by entinent members of the Reichsrath. It urges the conciliation of nationalities and various liberal reforms in the laws and administration.

## ROME.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS OPPOSING INFAL-LIBILITY. ROME, May 16, via PARIS, May 18, 1870.

There was no meeting of the Council on Sunday or Monday. A congregation would be held on Tuesday, when the Archbishop of Paris was to speak against the proposed definition of Papal Infallibility.

Troops have been sent to Viterbo to prevent a band of insurgents, who had rebelled against the Italian Government, from crossing into the Papal territory with arms in their hands.

## ITALY.

OUTRAGES IN SARDINIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 18, 1870. Unusual outrages are reported to have been committed at Naples and in the island of Sardinia. The brigands are charged with these crimes, but it is probable that the political factions are responsible for their perpetration.

## CUBA.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-The Department of State received to-day a telegram from Consul General Biddle, at Havana, stating that the Cuban Government has ordered the release of the Sisters Cudlipp and

Captain-General De Rodas has revoked his late order compelling persons going to the United States to give security to the amount of \$5,000 that they will not engage in conspiracy against the Spanish Government in Cuba.

the favorable working of cooperation, and described Britain. Brief addresses were made by several working men, setting forth the necessity of a reduction of a day's labor to eight hours, and considering his as their immeniate object, cooperation being pronounced impracticable until the first should be attained. At the evening session, Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Livermore addressed the Convention. The attendance in the afternoon and evening was quite large. LAST HOURS OF GOICOURIA-HIS RUDE TREAT-MENT BY DE RODAS AND THE COURT-HIS SPEECH ON THE SCAFFOLD DROWNED BY

MUSIC-ANOTHER EXPEDITION LANDED. HAVANA, May 11.-Gen. De Rodas on receiving the captive General, Domingo Goicouria, at Puerto Principe, gave him a look of scorn, and in addressing him the day of traitor. Gen. Golcouria replied, by saying that he was there because of a strict performance of his duty, and of his determination to achieve the independence

f his country or to die in her defense. The charge of raiter, he said, could be more appropriately applied to De Rodas himself, because that having sworn fealty to Isabel II, and received numerous high military distinc-tions at her hands, the Captain General had been false to his oath in every particular. Moreover, while pro-

ming and supporting liberty in Spain, he was here Cenouncing and punishing it as crime.

When Golcouria landed at Havana be was immediately

Sproached by Ramon De Herrera and Julian De Zuluthe most prominent colonels of the volunteers. He to them, in a perfectly calm manner, that he had feed, as had been reported, but convinced that he led not be of much service, at his advanced age, for we campaign duty, he had thought it best to leave a diplomatic mission. The situation of the patriots amaguey was aluded to by him. The number well-sed he praced at 19,000 men, beside 5,000 others badly dipled for war. He further stated there were three or times that number ready and eager to receive arms: serving the cause. This conversation was overheard respectable persons who were present. The old man mifested the same interplicity when interrogated by Council of War. His identity was proven by Joaquim broso, Julian Zulucta, and Rafael Rodriguez.

The manner in which Golcouria was treated by the NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

### WASHINGTON.

THE GEORGIA CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION-THE SEIZURE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD -THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL-THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE-RAILROADS IN THE INDIAN TERRI-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1870. In his testimony, yesterday, before the Senate Judici mittee, Gov. Bullock made certain statements in ary Committee, Gov. Bullock made certain statements in regard to Senator Pomeroy, in which he stated that Mr. Pomeroy, secording to the word of a gentleman who had given him the information, would have been willing to go either one way or the other on the Georgia bill, as it might affect a railroad "ring" in which he was inter-ested. The Committee to-day called Mr. Pomeroy before them, who stated that he had never met the man to whom Gov. Bullock alluded but ence, and then in the most casual manner. He also denied all interest in any railroad "ring." and said he never but once owned Pacific Railroad stock, and he had long since sold it. He also stated that Gov. Bullock informed him at one time that he (Bullock) preferred Mr. Pomeroy's amend the Georgia bill (that which passed) to Mr. Bingham's. In regard to the testimony of Gov. Bullock with reference to the money he had expended here, it was shown that he had drawn during his few months' residence here \$500 to the The Globe, and the balance he stated had spent for his personal expenses, and he refused to acount for it. It was shown that for the \$500 which he paid The Globe, that establishment had done more work than The Chronicle had for \$4,000. A single instance may be given. He paid The Chronicle \$600 for 1,000 copies of a pamphlet, and it was shown by practical printers that the ordinary price for such work in Washington was \$120. Many other like cases appear in the testimony. The Committee have closed the case, and it is not unlikely that Senator Trumbuli will submit the testimony and his report to-morrow. It is believed that Scuators Stewart and Rice will not concur in the report, but that all the other members will.

The trouble growing out of the attempted seizure of the Union Pacific Railroad by one of the U.S. Judges, in Wyoming Territory, has induced President Grant to-day to lay the matter before the Attorney-General, directing that officer to ascertain what is necessary to prevent the local authorities in that Territory from interfering with the railroad in question, and thereby hazarding the Government. The President has been asked by several Senators and members to suspend the Judge before whom this matter is pending, but he deemed it advisable, before taking any action, to obtain the views of the Attorney-General respecting it.

The Senate to-day ordered three evening sessions a week from this time until the close of the session, and the natural inference would be that this means business, will not gain much, but the opportunity will be availed of to push through many private matters which would President was called upon for any correspondence relative to the passage of any English or Canadian vessels through the Sault St. Marie Canal. When the Senat XVth Amendment bill came up, it was laid over for the House bill on the same subject, but Mr. Stewart, loth to give it up immediately, moved it as a substitute for the House bill, and debate was principally confined to a comparison of the relative merits of the two bills. The weight of sentiment seemed to be in favor of the House proposition, as more comprehensive and unsusceptible to criticism. Some of the older and more experienced members of the Senate rather crude, and Mr. Trumbull took occasion to disclaim responsibility for certain portions of it, while it is said that Mr. Conkling was not present when it was finally than the amendment. Mr. Sherman thought it abrogated every State registration law, and Mr. Howard said it would admit of any number of fraudulent votes. Mr Hamilton of Maryland, who has been a marvel of silence, not having previously opened his mouth during mor than a year's service in the most loquacious legis lative body in the world, made his maider speech, and chanted the usual Democratic refrain to the usual array of empty benches. The Senate separated at 5 o'clock, without taking any votes. An evening session was held for the express purpose of allowing Mr. Cragin to make a speech on his bill to suppress polygamy in the Territory of Utah. He spoke for about two hours, and gave a most interesting account of Mormon debaucheries and the villainies of Brigham Young and his disciples, and the few Senators who were present concurred with him that something should speedily be done to

In the House, to-day, during the morning hour, Gen. on Mr. Lynch's report on the decline of American Commerce. The Naval Appropriation bill was afterward taken up in Committee of the Whole, and in the evening session was passed substantially as it came from the Appropriations Committee. It makes a slight decrease in the pay of officers of the higher grade in the Navy, and a corresponding increase of pay of minor officers. The total amount appropriated is about \$7,000,000 less than

gation of the House to-day, expressed his regret that Newfoundland has not accepted the conditions for the admission of the Island into the Dominion, and reminded those who maintain that it is not for the interest of the people of the Colony to join the Union that Her Majesty's Government, ever awake to the welfare and prosperity of her people, not only approves of the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion as advantageous both to the Colony and to Canada, but is anxious for its completion. To those who desire further time for reflection, he would say it is most desirable to study the present wants of the community—to seize the proffered hand, and not grasp at some ideal perfection. the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day decided to call up the House bill to abolish polygamy, and allow a few Senators, who have speeches prepared on the subject, to make them. The Committee are doubtful whether they will be able to pass the bill at the present session. Mr. Nye, the Chairman, notified the Committee to-day that he intended to press the bill to provide a Territorial Government for the Indian country. The Cherokees and other friendly Indians are anxious for its

to-day, in the interest of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, which Company is grading its line of road in argued on a motion to reverse the order of the Secretary of the Interior, stopping them from the prosecution their work under the Indian Intercourse law. The Sec. orers will be excluded from the Indian Territory. Representatives of other companies proposing to build through the territory, were also heard by the Secretary. In reference to the right of the Kansas and Neosho Valley lowing:

That this Convention regards the shortening of the hours of labor as the first change to be urged on the attention of the community, believing that the leisure thus secured to the workingmen will be in the main well used, and aid in fitting them for that system of cooperation which is the best basis for a fair and final arrangement of the relations of capital and labor. Company to build through the Indian Territory in the direction of Preston, Texas, the Secretary proposes to

hear further arguments before deciding. Judge Perry of Cincinnati made an argument before the House Judiciary Committee to-day in behalf of the Gov-ernment for the payment of a large amount of indebtedness of Southern railroads. It appears that some 50 railroads, immediately after the close of the Rebellion, ob tained from the Government rolling stock and other fixtures, to the amount of about \$15,000,000, and gave their notes for the same, payable in one, two, and three years. A portion of the roads have complied with their agree ment, and some others are paying as fast as possible. There are two principal roads that have declined to pay -the Nashville and Chattanooga and the East Tennessee and Virginia. The former owes about \$1,700,000. They put in a counter plea, and claim that the Governme seized and used their roads, rolling stock and all, for which they never received any compensation. The mat-ter is to be further argued before the Committee decide

Miss Fenton, daughter of Senator Fenton, will be mar ried (June 1) to Mr. Hegeman, son of the noted druggist

in New-York.

The much-talked of marriage of Mark Rennie de Mortie, a Frenchman, with Miss Cordelia Downing, a colored girl, daughter of the well-known caterer, George T. Downing, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's father, on Capitol Hill. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. V. Lewis, pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss R. M. Downing and Miss K. C. Jacobs were the bridesmalds, and Messrs. C. L. Mitchell and M. Ferguson the groomsmen. The bride was dressed in a white noire antique silk, low corsage and Bertha, trimmed with round-point lace and orange blossoms, hair braided, and a long lace vall covering all. She looked unmistakably the negress, but is quite handsome. The bridesmalds were dressed in white puffed lace, with white satin overskirt trimmed with blonde lace. The bridegroom was dressed in a suit of black, as were also the groomsmen. A vast number of presents received by the bride were shown to the visitors. Some of the presents were quite valuable, and the entire amount was estimated at several thousands of dollars, De Mortie, the bridegroom, it is understood, was born at Bordeaux, France. It is also stated that he was married to a Miss McCabe, daughter of Lloyd H. McCabe, residing at Newport, R. L. in 1864, and subsequently obtained a divorce from her—though her father, it appears, still claims that he is her husband. Mr. Downing stated this evening that the reason the ceremony did not take place at St. John's Church, as at first intended, was because Mr. De Mortie had been divorced, and the rules of the church forbade divorced persons from being married within the church.

A delegation of wholesale liquor dealers from New-York had an interview with Deputy-Commissioner Given T. Downing, took place this evening at the residence of

thereto. Mr. Given will make a report on the subject to Commissioner Delano in a few days. The President said to-day that he would certainly make a short visit to Long Branch in July.

THE NEW-YORK AND BELGIUM TELEGRAPH

THE NEW-YORK AND BELGIUM TELEGRAPH CABLE—ASSAULT ON JUDGE PIRIER.

[GENERAL PERSE DISPATCH.]

The petition of the American Cable Company for Government aid has been presented in both Houses of Congress, and referred to the Committees on Foreign Affairs. This Company propose to lay a cable to the Azores, thence a branch to Lisbon, and another to Loudon, Havre, and Amsterdam or the Hague. There is to be no connection with any overland lines, its land cables being laid under ground, and the messages communicated by sound and not subject to repetition.

This afternoon there was much excitement in front of the District-Attorney's office, opposite the City Hall. Judge Fisher, who has recently entered upon the duties of District-Attorney, while proceeding to his office, was assaulted by Joseph H. Bradley, who dealt him a heavy blow with an ordinary walking-stick. Mr. Bradley then elenched Judge Fisher, when the latter tripped Mr. Bradley, who fell heavily to the pavement, dragsing Judge Pisher with him. At this juncture several persons interfered, separating the belligerents and conducting them to their respective offices. Judge Fisher's ear was slightly cut by the fail, and his shoulder was somewhat hurt. The police, after considerable difficulty, persuaded the erowd to disperse. Shortly after Charles Fisher, having learned of the occurrence, declared his purpose to resent the assault upon his father, and started for Mr. Bradley's office, but was prevented from entering by the crowd, and, after considerable difficulty, persuaded the erowd to disperse. Shortly after Charles Fisher, having learned of the occurrence, declared his purpose to resent the assault upon his father, and started for Mr. Bradley's office, but was prevented from entering by the crowd, and, after considerable difficulty after Charles Fisher, having learned of the occurrence, declared his purpose to resent the assault upon his father, and started for Mr. Bradley's office, but was prevented from entering by the crowd, and, after considerable difficu

### THE SAN FRANCISCO AND AUSTRALIA STEAM-SHIP SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Col. F. A. Bee, the managing agent of the New-York and San Francisco steamship lines and the well-known projector of the view with the President to-day, in relation to the establishment of a line of steamships for several points in the Australian Colonies to San Francisco, touching at the Feejee islands and Hawaii, and from San Francisco to take the passengers by rail to New-York, and from thence to Liverpool. The time saved by this route is between 14 and 16 days less than by a direct water route from Sydney to Liverpool. Mr. Bee informed the President that an American company was ready to place first-class steamers on such a line, if the Government would give them a small subsidy and the contract to carry the mail. He also says that the English companies have now placed two steamers on this line temporarily, so as to frighten off the American company, or prevent Congress from voting them any subsidy. One of these vessels arrived in San Francisco several days since, from Australia, with 150 first-class passengers, who he estimates will expend 160,000 before they leave New-York for Liverpool. He also states that the Australian Colonies have pledged themselves to give the same amount of subsidy to the American company that Congress may give. Mr. Bee goes before the Congressional Committees during the week, and will have another interview with the President before he leaves for home. view with the President to-day, in relation to the estab

SIR: When, a few months ago, it was anounced that a great projector was about to establish a line of ocean steamers from San Francisco to Australia cithout a subsidy, THE TRIBUNE sang his praise, and pa triotic hearts beat in responsive chorus. Was it a sell!
Was it a draft on the credulity of the press for a little ommendation of his plans in the ear of Congress ! Was it a sweet odor sent forth to perfume the air for the safer ntroduction of mal-odorous schemes ! Already a bill is pending for the subsidy which was then

treated so disdainfully, and the Senate Postal Committee are said to be convinced of its necessity to prevent the

Figures furnish the best proof of the imminence of the danger, and of the nature and magnitude of the impend-ing calamity; of course the Committee exhausted the Statistical Bureau before yielding to alarm Exports from San Francisco to all Ports in Australia for the year ending June 30, 1869.

Wheat, 357,364 bushels, at \$1 13. \$416,065 Flour, 35,316 bbls., at \$5 09. 245,870
Wheat and Flour. \$661,935 All other articles 83,716
Imports into San Francisco from all Ports in Australia for the year ending June 30, 1669.
Australian products

Of the exports eight-ninths are wheat and flour, and ne-ninth salmon and sundries, which they cannot buy

The imports are coal, which they cannot sell to England. Last year we took a little of their wheat for seed, giving them two for one. This will not be repeated. The

England, but as tallow is included call it all Australian.

Here is a whole year during which many vessels carched her markets for anything to fill vacant space and less than \$9,000 worth of all possible sundries, from all possible places, could be found that would pay freight to San Francisco, of which not \$200 worth was of their production. Coal only have they to sell us, and that temporarily and decreasingly, while our coal beds on that coast are being developed.

Australia exports raw materials, especially wool, and mports manufactures; so do our Pacific States, which can therefore neither buy the wool nor supply the manu actures. To draw that trade to San Francisco is beyond factures. To draw that trade to San Francisco is beyond the power of subsidies. As to passengers and mails, if ever there should be any, the connection at Honolulu din which the projector receives from Government for his company for carrying mails from San Francisco to Honolulu, once a mouth, on long contract, \$75,000 per annum) with the British Australian line will suffice for this century. To substitute steamships which can carry little more than their fuel for such a voyage for sail ships to carry wheat and coal nearly half way rorend the world will be a heavy loss to somebody; if it is true that the Committee are convinced, then they are convinced of this. That the cheaper ought to yield to the dearer mode of carrying those things between those places, and the loss ought to be thrown upon the people in the form of a subsidy, and further, that trade can live on facilities without commodities, so that with adequate facilities communities can trade together who import and export the same things, and can have nothing to exchange.

The report of the Committee upon these propositions will be read with curious interest. But whatever else it may leave in doubt these facts will be demonstrated, that Australia a little longer will purchase bread, that the ships which carry it will a little longer load back with coal instead of rock for ballast; and, therefore, San Francisco, with the aid of a million, possibly with half a million anual subsidy, can hold her own for the present against the rivalry of England in swapping bread for coal.

But the bread and coal barter is not the only interest involved; it is quite subordinate, indeed, for if all the articles exchanged were given bodily to the contractor, wheat, flour, and coal, saimon, brooms, and dogs, they would not support the line, the subsidy is to cover a wider range of interests.

New-Zealand and the Feejee Islands are included in the bill. True, these are indispensable coaling stations for the yoyage, and a subsidy to induce them to stop for coal the power of subsidies. As to passengers and mails, if

wider range of interests.

New-Zealand and the Feejee Islands are included in the bill. True, these are indispensable coaling stations for the voyage, and a subsidy to induce them to stop for coal might seem superfluous, but that is a narrow view; here are dim and distant isles of the ocean, with few inhabitants, but pienty of yams and squashes, where faithful missionaries are toiling hopefully to induce the people to wear other clothes than grass breech fringes, and eat other food than man meat, and whose commerce must be saved to San Francisco from all-grasping England, and at any sacrifice. The statistics of that commerce, according to the official records for the year ending June 50, 1869, are: Imports, none; passengers, none; correspondence, none.

The report of the Committee is expected to demonstrate that a liberal subsidy will enable Sau Francisco to hold her own in that trade in spite of England.

Brilliant and tempting as the project is, it seems bardly fair that the nation should avail itself of its h.ppy freedom from debt and taxes to invest in the specu atdox and dwarf the fame of its projector, who is so eager to cut a fligure by doing it himself.

New-York, May 17, 1876.

figure by doing it himself. New-York, May 17, 1870.

## SOUTHERN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

MEMPHIS, May 18.-In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, under the call of Committees, a large number of reports were received.
Bishop Wightman was requested to write the life of
Bishop Soule. The Committee on Missions reported in
favor of continuing the present system, with the exception of having only one Board, to be appointed by the
Bishops, of five Managers also that John Herrell be continued Superintendent of Indian Missions, and for the
linterchange of German tenthers between Louidains and
Texus, and for German hymn-books. Adopted. The
Committee on Sunday-schools recommended a General
Sabbath-school Convention, to be held on the third
Thursday of May, 1871, to be composed of one delegate for
each 28 members of the Conference, which provaked a
long discussion. The report was finally amended by
substituting 50 as the number of delegates, and the
recommendation was adopted. A message was received
from the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, in
session in Baltimore, proposing a consolidation, and a
Committee of five was appointed to answer the message. of Committees, a large number of reports were received.

### RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION-FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED ASSEMBLY.

THERE PRESETTERIANISM TOOK ITS ORIGIN-DIVISIONS STILL EXISTING—STORY OF THE DISRUPTION AND REUNION OF THE OLD AND WILL MEET-DELEGATES TO BE PRESENT-PHILADELPHIA, May 18 .- The City of Broth-

orly Love welcomes to its hospitality and influences, to-norrow, those Presbyterians who, after 32 years' separation, have agreed to unite. Philadelphia has always been a stronghold of Presbyterianism; the denomination important houses upon Chestnut-st. In the long-ago times General Assembly used always to meet in Philadelof 1837, and of the following one (1838), in which the New the First Church. To-morrow, the sist of the Assemblies the first Catholic Assembly of the old denomination since 1837—convenes in the same city. There yet remain many divisions in the Presbyterian family in America the Psalm-Singers and the Hymn-Singers, the Arminian-izing and the Southern, the "Reformed" and the Secoders, still divide among them the Genevan name; but the two great members are disunited no more, and the time of general union cannot be long delayed. The story Presbyterians is familiar to most newspaper readers. There were four Synods exscinded from the Presbyterian Church by the General Assembly of 1837, and in 1838 those who sympathized with them became a distinct body, since known as "New School." The original causes of separation were the attachment of the "Old School" to certain ways of stating doctrine, and to exclusively Presbyterian systems of action, and also some underlying political differences. Overtures looking toward commi between the two Assemblies never prospered until 1866, when a meeting of both in St. Louis brought out proposals from the Old School. A committee of conference was then appointed, but the plans presented had to await the full maturity of a growing reunion sentiment in both churches. In the mean time the famous "Pam-Presbyte rian Convention" (Philadelphia, 1867) occurred, greatly to the advantage of the cause. Finally, new plans of union were presented to the Assemblles which met near one another in New-York last May, and almost unanimously adopted, and ratifled and declared binding at the (No vember) second meeting of the General Assemblies of 1869, and Pittsburgh. The two bodies met in separate convene together in the First Presbyterian Church here. for many years under the care of that notable New School divine, Albert Barnes, The selection of this house is interesting, as showing the friendly spirit of Old School men toward a distinguished New School leader; as well as from the fact that this is the very building in which was held the first of the New School Assemblies. On the other hand, Mr. Barnes has withdrawn his books from the New School Committee of Pubcation, in order that any statements or views unpleasing to his former opponents may not embarrass the re-The General Assembty is the highest legislative (and

The General Assembty is the highest legislative (and judicial) Convention in the Presbyterian Church; the courts ranking below it being (in order) the Synod, the Presbytery, and the Church-Session. All churches are subject to the ecclesiastical control of the Presbytery, composed of all ministers and representative elders (haynen) within a given territory. Synods, though distinct as a court of appeal, are, in the main, only several Presbyteries meeting in one. Delegates are sent to the General Assembly from the Presbyteries (not Synods), and are called Commissioners. The Presbyteries meet twice, and Synod and Assembly once each year.

The new Assembly will of course be by far the largest Presbyterian judicatory that has ever assembled in this country. The Old School has usually numbered about 300 Commissioners, and the New 250; and the attendance will of course be very full at this time. A considerable number of delegates are expected from the sister churches in Great Britain and elsewhere. The Irish Presbyterian Church, at a special Assembly meeting heid early this year partly for the purpose, commissioned as delegates the Rev. Prof. Smyth, their Moderator, Profs. Dill and Watts, and John Lyttle, and Thogas Sinclair, esqs. It is likely that Profs. Watts and Dill will be present, as also Dr. Arnott of Edinburgh, from the Scotch Church.

Among the regular Commissioners elected, I find the following distinguished names: For Philadelphia, ex-Gov. John Pellock, the Hon. J. Ross Showden, Judges J. Allison and W. Strong, and Gen. E. M. Gregory; for New-York, Mr. James Brown, the Hon. W. E. Dodge, Mr. Robert Carter, John P. Crosby, E. M. Kingsley, and ex-Mayor Lambert of Brooklyn, ex-Gov. Halnes of New-Jersey, and Judge H. W. Williams of Pittsburgh, These form the lafty, while the divines include the Rev. Drs. William Adams, Paxton, John Thomson, Prentiss, Hatlerd, Crosby, Henry J. Van Dyke, Darling, from this city and vleinity; Drs. Musgrave, Wiswell, Breed, Boadle, of Philadelphia; President McCosh of Princeton Coll

on the reconstruction of the church. As the Presbyteries and Synods occupy nearly coterminous territory in many parts of the country, a complete rearrangement was ordered in November in care of the special Reconstruction Committee. Their scheme, embracing 35 Synods, will probably be adopted in the main for this year, and will be modified as experience may indicate. The arrangement of Presbyteries under it is to be committed to the respective Commissioners from each Synod at an early date in the Assembly, and again referred to a committee to draft the results into an act.

It has also been proposed by the Committee to change representation in Assembly from Presbyteries to Synods; but the plan is generally thought contrary to Presbyteries.

mittee to draft the results into an act.

It has also been proposed by the Committee to change representation in Assembly from Presbyteries to Synods; but the plan is generally thought contrary to Presbyterian order, and will doubtless fall to the ground. A proposal comes from The Princeton Review to comprise neighboring Presbyteries in districts, like Diocesan Conventions among Episcopalians, for a basis of representation; but this plan does not differ materially from the other, and will not be sustained.

The next most important business will be the rearrangement of the boards having in charge the benevolent operations of the Church. These have been identical in number and purpose in both branches hitherto, differing only slightly in names (N. S., "Committees," O. S., "Boards"). Concerning them, several questions are in debate. The freedmen will begin to have a separate board hereafter (having been only a department under the Home Missions), and the Ministerial Relief Board (to be in Philadelphia) will be carried on under the charter from New-York State belonging to the late New School Committee, and will consequently have its headquarters in New-York State belonging to the late New School Committee, and will consequently have its headquarters in New-York and others Philadelphia, on various grounds. The Foreign Missions Board of the late Old School will probably absorb the whole interest of the denomination hereafter; but nice questions of adjustment are herein concerned. The New School have never had a distinct board or committee, having always aided the Foreign Mission cause through the venerable "American Board" of Commissioners for Foreign Mission, which is otherwise a Congregational Society. Many of the "American Board" in missionaries are Presbyterians, and the question arises, If the New School how leaves off contributing to the American Board, shall these men be withdrawn from the field altogether, or be transferred to the new Board of the whole Presbyterian Church, or shall a graduai adjustment be ar

Consultations are now being held between the interested parties.

The reunion sentiment among the ministers and people of the denomiation appears to be very near unanimity. The Rev. Dr. R. J. Breekinridge is still opposed to the union, but the Princeton hostility secans to have wholly ceased.

The overtures of peace from the Old School to the Southern Presbyterians (in 1969) have been coldly received. But in the main the prospects are fair that Philadelphia will have nothing to regret in the examples of protherly love that her ecclesiastical guests will set before her during the next formight.

### THE EPISCOPALIANS. DIOCESE OF LONG ISLAND-ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Convention met in Holy Trinity Charch, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and organized, but did little business of general interest. Yesterday, the delegates reas-After the customary services, the minutes of the first lay's proceedings were read and approved; the name of the clerical and lay delegates not present on the first day were called, and they took their seats.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, Chairman, reported for the Committee on Incorporation and Admission of Churches. Mr. John A. King, for the Special Committee on Credentials, submitted a report adverse to the application of lay delegates from St. Thomas's Church, Ravenswood. This report gave rise to considerable debate, and the lay delegates were not admitted, Section 3 of the Constituthe gates were not admitted, Section 3 of the Constitu-tion of the Diocese not having been complied with. Not-withstanding this, on motion of the Rey. Dr. Schenck, the lay delegates thus excluded were admitted by cour-tesy to scats on the floor of the Convention, but not to be entitled to yete.

The Right Rey, the Presidentannounced the inspectors of Election for the ensuing year as follows:

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

o, D. D., the Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, and Mr. Thomas Mes

Year.

The Convention then went into the election of Delegate to the General Convention. A ballot was taken, with no election. On motion, further balloting was postponed until the next session of this Diocesian Convention.

The Standing Committee, as elected, were announced as follows:

Standing Committee of the Diocese—Clergy—The Reva Charles R. Hall, D. D., T. Stafford Browne, D. D.; J. A. Paddock, J. Carpenter Smith, D. D. Leity—Mr. H. E. Pierrepost, the Hon. Japper W. Gilbert, Mr. Charles R. Marris, Mr. Wm. J. Corssell.

Missionary Committee—The Reva, D. V. M. Johnson, D. D.; Charles W. Homer, J. A. Paddock, Caleb B. Elisworth. Laity—Mr. Joseph W. Greene, Mr. John Balsey, Mr. A. V. Blake, Mr. Wm. Mullgan, the Hon. Wm. H. Lodlow.

The matter of delegate to the Federal Council was here reconsidered, and the Rev. Robert S. Pierson elected viva voce. The Rev. J. A. Paddock was elected Trustee to the General Theological Sonimary.

The Rev. Mr. Moore moved that in the future, parochial reports state whether the church-buildings are insured, and if so, in what proportion to their real value. Adopted.

The Rev. C. R. Moore reported in behalf of the Special

and if so, in what proportion to their real value.

Adopted.
The Rev. C. R. Moore reported in behalf of the Special Committee on the charitable and other funds of the late undivided diocese. The Committee was continued, and ordered to confer with the Diocese of New-York, and are desired to follow up the equitable claims which the Diocese of Long Island has on the Diocese of New-York for their portion of the Episcopal fund.

The Standing Committee on the Diocesan Fund reported favorably, and offered a resolution to pay seven cents per mile to all clergy attending this Convection who reside 20 miles or more away from the place of meeting, and that they forward the amount of assessments within 60 days.

APPERNOON SUSSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention reassembleed at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Bridges of Brooklyn moved to refuse the recognition of the Fed-

deferred.

The Committee on Bishops' salary, the Rev. S. Downe, chairman, reported a deficiency, and moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make an equitable apportionment among the parishes of this diocese of a sum which, with the income of the Episcopal Pand, will meet the amount piedged by Convention for payment to the Bishop for the ensuing year, and that the same be parable, haif on the list of Janyary and half on the list of July; and farther, that the Committee be directed to collect the accessment from parishes in arrears.

tion for parment to the Bishop for the essaig year, and that the same be parable, half on the lat of Janeary and half on the lat of July; and farther, that the Committee be directed to collect the assessment from parishes in arrears.

The Committee on Canons moved several alterations and additions in relation to discipline of a registrar and historigrapher; of differences between ministers and congregations, which were adopted.

The Bishop then delivered his second annual address, which was able and acceptable to the Convention. He said that throughout the diocese good progress had been made except in the few cases where ill-advised individualism of parishes had occurred. The churches were stronger, and if they still continued to advance in the same ratio the religious life of the service would wear a new face. He referred to the excessively small incomes which were paid to some of the clergy, and said that it was idle to look for an increase of clerical vigor until the lativ came to attach more importance to their spiritual welfare. The supply of clergy were not equal to the increasing demand, but there were no idlers among them. During the year three missions and two stations had been established, and about \$10,000 expended in mission work within the city limits. Female administrations in the prisons, hospitals, almshouses, &c., had been efficient and successful. After reviewing the various grounds taken in relation to the reading of the Bishe in the Public Schools, the Bishop said that it would seem that as the discussion advances toward its final conclusion it will be found that irrespective of creed or denomination the demand will be for at least the teaching of the Public Schools, the Bishop said that it would seem that as the discussion advances toward its final conclusion it will be found that irrespective of creed or denomination the demand will be for at least the teaching of the Apoetles Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, and the State will require the incurchance of the church, and

EVENING SESSION. Previous to the regular business, the fellowing resolution was offered by the Rev. J. H. King: Proofest, That the thanks of the Convention be tenfered to the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith for his able and eloquent sermon, and that it be incorporated and printed in the Diocean Journal.

Dr. Smith objected, and the resolution was withdrawn.

The Committee on Christian Education, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, chairman, reported that the cause was progressing finely, and moved the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention hereby declares its conviction that the church ought to consider the Christian education of her children as a work which she is bound to promote in her organic corporate capacity, and as occidentate importance with her mirstonary work.

Resolved, That the clergy he requested to bring before their parishes, the principles and facts already stated by the convention of the church, and to incite parents to a projer sense of their duties in this respect.

Resolved, That the Convention commend the faithful efforts of those who have undertaken such schools, and encourage them to diligence and energy in their good work.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ANNIVERSARY

# The anniversary exercises of Drew Theo-

ogical Seminary, at Madison, N. J., were held yesterday in the Presbyterian Church, which was well filled. A platform erected over the pulpit was decorated with choice flowers and religious inscriptions. Upon it were seated Bishop Janes, the Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Brown of New-Jersey, Daniel Drew, the founder of the Seminary; the Rev. Drs. Nudal, Foster, and Strong; the Revs. H. A. Butte, C. K. Barnes, and others. The students, some 60 in number, and each wearing a mourning badge in memory of the late Dr. McChintock, were scated in the body of the church. The singing was by the united choirs of the Mcthodist and Presbyterian Churches of Madison. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Brown. The Rev. Dr. C. D. Foss, preacher of the day, delivered an interesting sermon from Matthew xx., 26, 28: "Whosoever'is great among youlet him be your minister," &c. The sermon was addressed to the young men just graduating, and described the difficulties and duties pertaining to the ministerial calling. Touching altusions were made to the Rev. Dr. McClintock and his example was held up for initiation. The sermon was listened to with deep interest and attention. The sermon of last year was delivered by the late Bishop Kingsley, who died recently at Beyrout, Syria. The benediction was pronunced by Bishop Jaines.

The annual meeting of the Trustees was held at 2:30 p. m. the same day. The Board consists of Bishops Jaines and Simpson, the Rev. Drs. Ferris, Tuttle, Porter, Frown, Durbin, Lanahan, and Mitchell, and the Revs. Vincent, Ling, Dashiell, and Tuttle, and Laymen Daniel Drew, Enoch Fancher, Benj. F. Manierre, Harvey B. Lane, Daniel D. Chamberlain, John Ockerhousen, Charles C. North, George T. Cobb, Theodore Runyon, Cornellus Walsh, Jaines Bishop, William Wells, William H. Drew, Francis H. Root, and John A. Wright.

In the evening the McClintock Literary Association of students held their Brst anniversary at the church, Music was farnished by the Beethoven Musical Association, composed of ladies and gentlemen of Madison. The question discussed by the Society was "The Bishole in the Public Schools." The entatory was delivered by Maning Force Decker of Jersey City, and the valeddictory by J. Dana Folsom of Morrisville, Penn., the fermer of the junier and the latter of th York, the Rev. Dr. Brown of New-Jersey, Daniel Drew, the founder of the Seminary; the Rev. Drs. Nudal, For

UNIVERSALIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society was held

st evening in the Third Universalist Church, Bleeckerst., to consider the operations of the society. Mr. James Cushing occupied the chair. The chairman stated that it was proposed to raise \$5,000 to carry on the work of the society, and he was sure, that looking at the good the society had accomplished in the past, there would be no difficulty in raising that sum. Mr. Flourno of the mission station at Harlem, said that if the mission was properly supported in that quarter they would soon build up a society that would surprise its most sangine well wishers. Mr. Canfield of the missionat Williamsburgh, also afforded much encouraging information in regard to the operations and prospects of the mission in that section.

The Rev. E. C. Sweetser addressed the meeting, and urged upon the members the duty they owed themselves and the Society to keep their attention directed to the Missions at Harlem and Williamsburgh. If they progressed as rapidly as they had been doing in the past they would soon have 12 Universalist Charches on the island.

The Rev. Dr. Charlen advected the most attenuous. st., to consider the operations of the society. Mr. James

The Rev. Dr. Chapin advocated the most stronuous The Rev. Dr. Chapin advocated the most stremuous efforts to further the cause of the Society. Never were such favorable opportunities offered for the successful promulgation of their cause as at the present time. It was now shown that churches advocating Liberal Carlettanity could be started and could be supported, and, moreover, that they could be rapidly extended. Let them never despair of success, but work on unflamingly, and, under the blessing of God, they would pre per in the cool work.

Five sportsmen bagged 120 fat ducks in about

# Exhibition are moving to obtain Madison-square for a site for the magnificent building which they intend to erect. The excellent neighborhood, the fine hotels con-

erect. The executal neighborhood, the fine hotels con-venient, and its accessibility from all parts of the city, make the square a most eligible spot. It is no part of the plan to remove the trees and grass plots; the former are to be retained, and the latter will be much improved. The building could also be used for the exhibitions of the American Institute, and become a fitting place in which to hold great concerts and important public meetings.